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DATE: Saturday, December 08, 2007

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<input type="checkbox"/>	L10	L1 and L8	2
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<input type="checkbox"/>	L8	424/261.1.ICLS.	76
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	Search	Most Recent Queries	Time	Result
PubMed Services	#16	Search cholera toxin and gp41	21:24:20	<u>5</u>
Journals Database	#15	Search cholera toxin and GP41	21:24:17	<u>0</u>
MeSH Database	#14	Search cholera toxin	21:23:55	<u>1</u>
Single Citation Matcher	#5	Search Kempe 1956	15:38:22	<u>8</u>
Batch Citation Matcher	#11	Search vaccinia immune globulin Limits: Entrez	15:37:48	<u>1446</u>
Clinical Queries		Date to 2000/1/1		
Special Queries	#10	Search vaccinia immune globulin	15:37:21	<u>1946</u>
LinkOut	#4	Search Kempe 1956 and vaccinia	15:35:03	<u>0</u>
My NCBI	#3	Search Kempe 1956	15:34:54	<u>8</u>
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NEWS 17 SEP 07 STN AnaVist, Version 2.0, now available with Derwent World Patents Index
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NEWS 19 SEP 13 INPADOCDB enhanced with monthly SDI frequency
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NEWS 22 SEP 24 EMBASE, EMBAL, and LEMBASE reloaded with enhancements
NEWS 23 OCT 02 CA/CAPLUS enhanced with pre-1907 records from Chemisches Zentralblatt
NEWS 24 OCT 19 BEILSTEIN updated with new compounds
NEWS 25 NOV 15 Derwent Indian patent publication number format enhanced
NEWS 26 NOV 19 WPIX enhanced with XML display format
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NEWS EXPRESS 19 SEPTEMBER 2007: CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V8.2, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 SEPTEMBER 2007.

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83644 TOXIN
88327 TOXINS
128762 TOXIN
(TOXIN OR TOXINS)
L1 9360 CHOLERA (W) TOXIN

=> gp41
L2 2845 GP41

=> L2 and L1
L3 6 L2 AND L1

=> D L3 IBIB ABS 1-6

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:614486 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:511094
TITLE: Capric Acid and Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose Increase the Immunogenicity of Nasally Administered Peptide Vaccines

gp41cholera

AUTHOR(S): Nordone, Sushila K.; Peacock, James W.; Kirwan, Shaun M.; Staats, Herman F.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, 27710, USA
 SOURCE: AIDS Research and Human Retroviruses (2006), 22(6), 558-568
 CODEN: ARHRE7; ISSN: 0889-2229
 PUBLISHER: Mary Ann Liebert, Inc.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Immunization by the nasal route is an established method for the induction of mucosal and systemic humoral and cell-mediated antigen-specific responses. However, the effectiveness of nasal immunization is often hampered by the need for increased doses of antigen. Bioadhesives and absorption enhancers were investigated for their ability to enhance immune responses in mice after nasal immunization with model HIV-1 peptide and protein immunogens. Two additives, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose (HPMC) and capric acid, consistently enhanced antigen-specific serum IgG endpoint titers under conditions in which antigen dose was limiting. Nasal immunization of mice with 20 .mu.g of an HIV-1 peptide immunogen plus ***cholera*** ***toxin*** (CT) as adjuvant induced serum anti-peptide IgG titers of 1:9.5log2 after four immunizations while the addn. of CA or HPMC to the vaccine formulation increased serum anti-peptide IgG titers to 1:15.4log2 and 1:17.6log2, resp. When 5 .mu.g recombinant HIV-1 ***gp41*** was used as the immunogen, the addn. of CA or HPMC to the vaccine formulation increased serum anti- ***gp41*** IgG titers to 1:11.6log2 and 1:8.8log2, resp., compared to 1:5.2log2 after three nasal immunizations with 5 .mu.g ***gp41*** + CT alone. Thus, HPMC and capric acid may be useful additives that increase the immunogenicity of nasally administered vaccines and permit less antigen to be used with each immunization.

REFERENCE COUNT: 73 THERE ARE 73 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:519846 CAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 145:416420
 TITLE: Humoral immune responses by prime-boost heterologous route immunizations with CTB-MPR649-684, a mucosal subunit HIV/AIDS vaccine candidate
 AUTHOR(S): Matoba, Nobuyuki; Geyer, Brian C.; Kilbourne, Jacquelyn; Alfsen, Annette; Bomsel, Morgane; Mor, Tsafir S.
 CORPORATE SOURCE: The Biodesign Institute and School of Life Sciences, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-4501, USA
 SOURCE: Vaccine (2006), 24(23), 5047-5055
 CODEN: VACCDE; ISSN: 0264-410X
 PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB CTB-MPR649-684 is a translational fusion protein consisting of the ***cholera*** ***toxin*** B subunit and a 36-residue peptide, MPR649-684, corresponding to the conserved membrane proximal ectodomain of ***gp41***. CTB-MPR649-684 was previously shown to induce HIV-1 transcytosis-blocking antibodies in mice. In this report, we describe an effective immunization regimen for this novel anti HIV-1 vaccine-candidate. Bacterially-produced CTB-MPR649-684 was intranasally and/or i.p. administered to investigate several prime-boost heterologous route immunization regimens. Mucosal priming with the adjuvant ***cholera*** ***toxin*** elicited significant levels of vaginal IgA and serum IgG specific to MPR649-684. Systemic boosting after mucosal priming enhanced the levels of serum and mucosal antibodies. Systemic priming induced a strong serum anti-MPR649-684 IgG response, which was

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efficiently recalled and augmented by either systemic or mucosal boosting. However, this regimen was less effective in inducing secretory anti-MPR649-684 IgA. The serum anti-MPR649-684 IgG subtype profile revealed that both IgG1 and IgG2a were induced in all the immunization regimens, and that mucosal co-administration of ***cholera***

toxin shifted the bias to the latter subtype. We concluded that, of the various immunization regimens examd. here, mucosal priming with adjuvant followed by systemic boosting exhibited the best response in respect to either systemic or mucosal anti-MPR649-684 antibodies. Most importantly, mucosal antibodies elicited by this regimen significantly inhibited HIV-1 transcytosis in a human tight epithelium model.

REFERENCE COUNT: 45 THERE ARE 45 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:793206 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:423026

TITLE: A mucosally targeted subunit vaccine candidate

AUTHOR(S): eliciting HIV-1 transcytosis-blocking Abs
Matoba, Nobuyuki; Magerus, Aude; Geyer, Brian C.;
Zhang, Yunfang; Muralidharan, Mrinalini; Alfsen,
Annette; Arntzen, Charles J.; Bomsel, Morgane; Mor,
Tsafrir S.

CORPORATE SOURCE: School of Life Sciences and Biodesign Institute,
Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ, 85287-4501, USA

SOURCE: Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the
United States of America (2004), 101(37), 13584-13589
CODEN: PNASA6; ISSN: 0027-8424

PUBLISHER: National Academy of Sciences

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A vaccine that would engage the mucosal immune system against a broad range of HIV-1 subtypes and prevent epithelial transmission is highly desirable. Here the authors report fusing the mucosal targeting B subunit of ***cholera*** ***toxin*** to the conserved galactosyl-ceramide-binding domain (including the ELDKWA-neutralizing epitope) of the HIV-1 ***gp41*** envelope protein, which mediates the transcytosis of HIV-1 across the mucosal epithelia. Chimeric protein expressed in bacteria or plants assembled into oligomers that were capable of binding galactosyl-ceramide and GM1 gangliosides. Mucosal (intranasal) administration in mice of the purified chimeric protein followed by an i.p. boost resulted in transcytosis-neutralizing serum IgG and mucosal IgA responses and induced immunol. memory. Plant prodn. of mucosally targeted immunogens could be particularly useful for immunization programs in developing countries, where desirable product traits include low cost of manuf., heat stability, and needle-free delivery.

REFERENCE COUNT: 48 THERE ARE 48 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:975415 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:126858

TITLE: Impairment by mucosal adjuvants and cross-reactivity with variant peptides of the mucosal immunity induced by injection of the fusion peptide PADRE-ELDKWA

AUTHOR(S): Decroix, Nipa; Pamonsinlapatham, Perayot; Quan, Cahn
P.; Bouvet, Jean-Pierre

CORPORATE SOURCE: Unite d'Immunopathologie humaine INSERM U430,
Universite Paris VI, Paris, F75270, Fr.

SOURCE: Clinical and Diagnostic Laboratory Immunology (2003),
10(6), 1103-1108

PUBLISHER: CODEN: CDIMEN; ISSN: 1071-412X
American Society for Microbiology

gp41cholera

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
 LANGUAGE: English

AB Secretory immunity protects against mucosal transmission of viruses, as demonstrated with the oral poliovirus vaccine. Previously the authors showed that this immunity could be induced in mice by injection of a fusion peptide consisting of an unnatural peptide-like sequence (PADRE) and a viral epitope (ELDKWASLW). PADRE (PanDR epitope) is a T-helper-cell epitope able to bind most major histocompatibility complex class II mols. of different haplotypes in mice and humans and to increase antibody responses. ELDKWA is a well-known consensual sequence of ***gp41*** involved in a key structure of human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) type 1. Here, the antibody response to the native form of ELDKWA was mainly of the IgA isotype and selectively occurred in mucosa. Adjuvants, such as ***cholera***, ***toxin*** and cytosine polyguanine, were useless and even competed with PADRE for the response. Interestingly, these antibodies were cross-reactive with the 3 major variants of the epitope, as shown both by direct ELISA and by inhibition. This unconventional route of mucosal immunization allows control of the administered dose. The lack of adjuvant and the cross-reactivity of the antibodies increase the safety and the spectrum of the candidate vaccine, resp. The drug-like nature of the construct suggests further improvements by synthesis of more antigenic sequences. The reasonable cost of short peptides at the industrial level and their purity make this approach of interest for future vaccines against mucosal transmission of HIV or other pathogens.

REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:708332 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:123490

TITLE: Intranasal immunization with a plant virus expressing a peptide from HIV-1 ***gp41*** stimulates better mucosal and systemic HIV-1-specific IgA and IgG than oral immunization

AUTHOR(S): Durrani, Zarmina; McInerney, Tracey L.; McLain, Lesley; Jones, Tim; Bellaby, Trevor; Brennan, Frank R.; Dimmock, Nigel J.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Biological Sciences, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, UK

SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (1998), 220(1-2), 93-103

CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Control of pandemic human immunodeficiency virus type 1 (HIV-1) infection ideally requires specific mucosal immunity to protect the genital regions through which transmission more often occurs. Thus a vaccine that stimulates a disseminated mucosal and systemic protective immune response would be extremely useful. Here we have investigated the ability of a chimeric plant virus, cowpea mosaic virus (CPMV), expressing a 22 amino acid peptide (residues 731-752) of the transmembrane ***gp41*** protein of HIV-1 IIIB (CPMV-HIV/1), to stimulate HIV-1-specific and CPMV-specific mucosal and serum antibody following intranasal or oral immunization together with the widely used mucosal adjuvant, ***cholera***, ***toxin***. CPMV-HIV/1 has been shown previously to stimulate HIV-1-specific serum antibody in mice by parenteral immunization. All mice immunized intranasally with two doses of 10 .mu.g of CPMV-HIV/1 produced both HIV-1-specific IgA in feces as well as higher levels of specific, predominantly IgG2a, serum antibody. Thus there was a predominantly T helper 1 cell response. All mice also responded strongly to CPMV epitopes. Oral immunization of the chimeric cowpea mosaic virus was less effective, even at doses of 500 .mu.g or greater, and stimulated

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HIV-1-specific serum antibody in only a minority of mice, and no fecal HIV-1 specific IgA.

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L3 ANSWER 6 OF 6 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:369891 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:31926

TITLE: Membrane expression of heterologous genes

INVENTOR(S): Niesel, David W.; Moncrief, J. Scott; Phillips, Linda H.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Board of Regents, the University of Texas System, USA

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 108 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9611708	A1	19960425	WO 1995-US13333	19951018
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AU 9539588 A 19960506 AU 1995-39588 19951018

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1994-326772 A 19941018

WO 1995-US13333 W 19951018

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical compns. and methods of producing bacterial host surface-expressed heterologous polypeptides useful in the prepn. of vaccines, and particularly oral vaccines for prophylaxis of diseases assocd. with cholera, human immunodeficiency virus, influenza virus, and rickettsial infections. The vaccine is an oral form of salmonella typhimurium or Escherichia coli transformed with DNA encoding antigen and a surface exportation protein. The antigen is ***cholera***
 toxin B subunit, influenza hemagglutinin or neuraminidase, HIV gp160, gp120, ***gp41*** or gp24, rickettsial outer membrane p190 protein, or fusion protein contg. them.

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#18	Search vaccinal gamma globulin	21:26:15	<u>22</u>
#17	Search vaacinal gamma globulin	21:25:56	<u>22638</u>
#16	Search cholera toxin and gp41	21:24:20	<u>5</u>
#15	Search choleral toxin and GP41	21:24:17	<u>0</u>
#14	Search choleral toxin	21:23:55	<u>1</u>
#5	Search Kempe 1956	15:38:22	<u>8</u>
#11	Search vaccinia immune globulin Limits: Entrez Date to 2000/1/1	15:37:48	<u>1446</u>
#10	Search vaccinia immune globulin	15:37:21	<u>1946</u>
#4	Search Kempe 1956 and vaccinia	15:35:03	<u>0</u>
#3	Search Kempe 1956	15:34:54	<u>8</u>
#2	Search Kempe et al. 1956	15:34:47	<u>0</u>
#1	Search Kempe et al. Pediatrics.1956	15:34:31	<u>3</u>

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